



Maryland
Department of Economic &
Employment Development

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

**A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of
the Labor Market in Maryland**

May and June, 1989

**Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201**

**William Donald Schaefer, Governor
J. Randali Evans, Secretary**

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS MAY AND JUNE, 1989

MARYLAND

Students and other seasonal workers in search of summer jobs, and graduates entering the job market, began to trickle into Maryland's labor force in May, and by June had swelled the labor force to its highest point of the year. May's unemployment rate inched up 0.1 percentage point from April to 3.9 percent, while June's rate rose to 4.3 percent, as the state's economy was unable to immediately absorb the rapid influx of new and returning workers.

In May, an estimated 2,405,920 Marylanders held jobs, up a modest 2,849 from April. Another 97,228 were unemployed, an over the month increase of 3,045. Since May of last year the ranks of the employed have grown by almost 69,000, while the number of jobless has decreased by a sizable 17,500. May's unemployment rate was down 0.8 percentage points from a year prior, and at 3.9 percent, represents the lowest level for May in fifteen years.

Statistics for June were more dramatic. Employment expanded by 49,681 over the month, to total 2,455,601 persons. At the same time, an additional 13,810 were jobless, raising the number of unemployed to 111,038. The June employment and unemployment figures constitute the highest levels for each of those components so far this year. In addition, June's jobless rate of 4.3 percent was also the highest of the year. June is usually a dynamic month for the labor market and often one of peak unemployment. A comparison with 1988 is uniformly positive, however. Almost 82,000 more Marylanders were working this June than last. Over 3,000 fewer were unemployed, while the unemployment rate had receded from 4.6 percent.

Nationally, unemployment decreased marginally from 5.1 percent in April, to 5.0 percent in May, before rising to 5.5 percent in June. The labor force advanced throughout the period. In May a decline in the number of unemployed occurred, while employment grew. June saw significant gains in both labor force components.

	June 1989	May 1989	April 1989
Civilian Labor Force	2,566,639	2,503,148	2,497,254
Total Employment	2,455,601	2,405,920	2,403,071
Total Unemployment	111,038	97,228	94,183
Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.9	3.8
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.0	5.1

The May establishments survey recorded an increase of some 13,400 nonagricultural jobs over the month, as seasonal hiring in Maryland intensified. Growth was noted throughout the private sector. Only the federal government (-200) showed a slight decline. Manufacturing payrolls rose a modest

300 jobs, all among durable goods producers. Notable were a sizable upswing in food processing and a moderate drop in printing/publishing. Nonmanufacturers added 13,100 more positions in May, as retail trade and services topped the list with gains of 4,700 each. Within those two industries general merchandise stores and health services had the largest increases. Construction added 800 more positions; wholesale trade another 300; finance, insurance and real estate expanded by 400. Local government, bolstered by both recalls and new hires, rose by 2,400. Mining, transportation, communication and public utilities, as well as state government, were unchanged.

From May 1988 to May 1989 payroll employment advanced by a total of 33,600 jobs. Trends varied widely by industry division. While nondurable goods manufacturers expanded considerably, durables lost more than twice as many positions, largely the result of a transportation equipment strike that was in effect during May 1989. Other industries that fared poorly over the year were construction and transportation, communication, and public utilities. Despite construction's overall decline, heavy construction contractors improved considerably. All other major industries increased, with services being the largest gainer. Two out of every five new services jobs were in the health services area. Within retail trade, general merchandise stores showed solid gains. In the area of finance, nonbank credit agencies expanded. All levels of government took an upturn, with local public schools adding the most new positions. Employment in state colleges and universities grew over the year as well.

Nonagricultural payroll jobs accelerated another 16,700 in June as positive seasonal activity greatly surpassed the negative factors. Manufacturing employment rose 1,900. Both durable (+500) and nondurable (+1,400) goods manufacturers advanced. Notable gains in durables were observed in electric/electronics equipment, while under nondurables, food and kindred products took a significant seasonal jump. Nonmanufacturing netted 11,800 more positions as industry trends varied. Services topped all gainers, adding 8,800 more workers. Health services grew strongly, as did the seasonal amusement and recreation services, while private education services dropped off sharply as the school year ended. With 4,600 more jobs retail trade was the next highest growth area, followed by construction with 2,500. Finance, insurance, and real estate surged ahead over the month, adding 2,000 more, while wholesale trade gained 400. Mining was unchanged. Overall, government lost 7,200 jobs, with seasonal factors dominating. Federal government rose 1,200, mostly in the defense area, including many student summer positions. State employment receded by 4,300 with summer layoffs at public colleges and universities. Local government hires of summer recreational and other seasonal help were easily eclipsed by losses due to school summer vacations netting a drop of 4,100.

June's over-the-year payroll gains totalled 34,000 nonagricultural jobs, with the economy sending out mixed signals. Manufacturers took a loss of 3,200 positions, all in durable goods, as the labor dispute in transportation equipment continued through the June 1989 survey period, and electric/electronic equipment employment contracted. Nonmanufacturing netted 37,200 more jobs since June 1988. Losses occurred in mining, construction (though heavy construction employment rose) and transportation, communications, and public utilities. The biggest gainer was services (with health and private education services up the most), followed by government. Both wholesale and retail trade expanded, with general merchandise stores taking a big upturn. Finance, insurance, and real estate, especially in the area of nonbank credit agencies, also moved forward.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
JUNE 1989

Major Industry Group	June 1989	May 1989	April 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2140.2	2126.5	2113.1
Manufacturing	207.5	205.6	205.3
Durable Goods	109.3	108.8	108.8
Nondurable Goods	98.2	96.8	96.5
Nonmanufacturing	1932.7	1920.9	1907.8
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction	162.6	160.1	159.3
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	95.8	95.1	95.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	545.3	540.3	535.3
Wholesale Trade	114.5	114.1	113.8
Retail Trade	430.8	426.2	421.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	133.4	131.4	131.0
Services	584.4	576.0	571.3
Total Government	409.1	416.3	414.1
Federal	133.9	132.7	132.9
State	92.2	96.5	96.5
Local	183.0	187.1	184.7

* The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Additional industry detail available upon request.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
JUNE 1989

Major Industry Grouping	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1989	May 1989	April 1989	June 1989	May 1989	April 1989	June 1989	May 1989	April 1989
MARYLAND									
Manufacturing	41.2	41.1	41.4	\$445.78	\$444.70	\$450.43	\$10.82	\$10.82	\$10.88
Durable Goods	42.0	42.3	42.8	485.52	487.30	496.91	11.56	11.52	11.61
Lumber and Wood Products	40.3	39.2	38.4	337.71	335.94	327.17	8.38	8.57	8.52
Furniture and Fixtures	40.7	39.6	40.5	407.81	391.25	399.33	10.02	9.88	9.86
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	46.5	43.4	47.0	504.99	463.51	517.00	10.86	10.68	11.00
Primary Metal Industries	42.2	42.4	42.7	649.46	609.71	612.32	15.39	14.38	14.34
Fabricated Metals	40.3	40.3	40.7	397.36	395.34	400.08	9.86	9.81	9.83
Machinery, Excl. Electrical	42.2	43.5	43.9	514.84	540.27	538.65	12.20	12.42	12.27
Electronic and Electrical Equipment	43.5	43.2	43.1	437.18	425.09	429.71	10.05	9.84	9.97
Transportation Equipment	39.1	43.5	43.9	550.92	635.54	661.13	14.09	14.61	15.06
Instruments and Related	40.8	39.8	39.6	379.44	372.13	376.20	9.30	9.35	9.50
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Indus.	39.8	38.1	39.0	358.20	333.76	341.25	9.00	8.76	8.75
Nondurable Goods	40.3	39.9	39.9	405.82	402.59	403.39	10.07	10.09	10.11
Food and Kindred Products	40.5	39.4	39.1	381.92	369.97	365.59	9.43	9.39	9.35
Apparel and Textile Products	37.5	36.8	37.2	255.00	249.50	254.82	6.80	6.78	6.85
Paper and Allied Products	42.5	42.4	41.6	403.75	403.65	395.20	9.50	9.52	9.50
Printing and Publishing	38.7	38.5	38.8	471.75	470.47	469.09	12.19	12.22	12.09
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.5	43.0	42.9	505.33	520.73	524.24	11.89	12.11	12.22
Rubber and Plastic Products	43.5	43.0	43.2	399.33	388.72	400.03	9.18	9.04	9.25
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA									
Manufacturing	41.4	41.2	41.5	\$472.79	\$465.97	\$472.69	\$11.42	\$11.31	\$11.39
Durable Goods	41.8	41.9	42.8	507.45	501.12	516.60	12.14	11.96	12.07
Nondurable Goods	40.9	40.5	40.0	432.31	426.87	422.40	10.57	10.54	10.56

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's labor force moved forward slowly in May, as a modest 2,142 entrants raised the total to 1,105,735. Resident employment increased by only 361, while another 1,781 persons became unemployed. As a result, area unemployment rose from 4.1 to 4.3 percent. All jurisdictions saw a rise in both employment and unemployment, as well as the unemployment rate. Area jobless rates varied, from a low of 2.3 percent in Howard County (also the lowest rate in the state) to a high of 6.8 percent in Baltimore City. Since May of 1988 the metro area labor force has expanded by nearly 18,000, as the number of employed grew while the number and rate of unemployment were both reduced.

In June, the BMA's labor force became much more active. Another 27,258 participants were added, boosting the total to 1,222,993. Both resident employment and unemployment increased by 20,377 and 6,881, respectively. The jobless rate climbed in all jurisdictions, peaking in Baltimore City at 7.3 percent and reaching a metro area (and state) low in Howard at 2.6 percent. At 4.8 percent, this June's unemployment rate for the BMA is 0.4 percentage points below last June's.

The establishment survey for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area reported a gain of 6,700 jobs in May. An increase of 7,000 in nonmanufacturing was diminished by a loss of 300 in manufacturing. Slight reductions were noted in transportation equipment production and in printing/publishing. Among nonmanufacturers, retailers saw the largest growth (+2,400), followed by services (+1,700). Elsewhere in the private sector construction added 1,000 jobs, transportation, communication, and public utilities gained 400, wholesale trade 200, and finance, insurance, and real estate 100. Mining was unchanged over the month. Overall, government rose by 1,200, as federal employment receded by 200, while state government added 100 and local governments 1,300.

From May 1988 to May 1989 nonfarm employment rose by 16,800, with nonmanufacturers picking up 19,800 more workers, while manufacturers lost 3,000. Sizable losses were incurred by transportation equipment and electric and electronics equipment producers. Services was the top performer among nonmanufacturers, with health services responsible for much of the new growth. All other nonmanufacturers increased over the year, with the exception of mining, which was unchanged.

In June the BMA's payrolls increased another 5,800 from May. Manufacturing added 600 positions, with gains in both durable and nondurable goods. Nonmanufacturers netted 5,200 more workers. Services (+2,600) was responsible for half the over-the-month growth, despite a substantial decline in private education employment. Retail trade added 1,100 more workers, and wholesale another 800. Increased construction activity expanded that industry by 1,100. Transportation, communication, and public utilities rose by 400 and finance, insurance, and real estate by 800. Public sector trends were dominated by seasonal declines in education: state government was down 300 and local governments lost 1,400. The federal government added 100.

Job creation between June 1988 and June 1989 was more restrained than the May to May activity, with the net gain reaching 14,200. Nonmanufacturing's advance of 18,100 was modified by a decline in manufacturing of 3,900. A substantial drop in durable goods employment was again attributable to transportation equipment and electric/electronics manufacturers. Among nonmanufacturers mining was unchanged and construction rather weak. At the same time services accelerated strongly, while the remaining nonmanufacturers advanced at varying paces.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Unemployment crept upward in the Washington area suburbs in May as seasonal factors impacting negatively on the labor market outpaced positive forces. The area labor force rose by 1,338 to total 997,783 as the number of employed fell by 1,114, while the number of jobless increased by 2,449. The unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points over the month to 2.9 percent. Within the area, rates were uniformly low, with Montgomery County, at 2.8 percent, posting the lowest rate locally, and second lowest statewide. Developments since last May have been positive: the number of employed residents is up by over 35,000; the number of unemployed is down by nearly 3,900, and the rate of unemployment down by one half of one percent.

In June seasonal pressures pushed the Washington area's labor force up over the one million mark for the first time. An estimated 24,678 entrants swelled the labor force to 1,022,461, as employment rose by 18,952 and the unemployed ranks gained 5,776. The jobless rate moved up to 3.4 percent--the same as last June. A year ago, however, there were almost 44,000 fewer employed residents, and about 2,000 fewer unemployed.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Washington suburbs increased 4,600 in May. Manufacturers added 300 more workers, with both durable and nondurable goods expanding. Nonmanufacturers gained 4,300 more, with varying industry trends. Mining and finance, insurance, and real estate showed no growth. Retail trade and services advanced the most, with each adding 1,100 more jobs. Construction was up by 800 jobs; transportation, communication, and public utilities gained 400; and wholesale trade added 200. The public sector expanded by 700, with growth in federal and local government jobs, while state employment receded as university employment was reduced for the summer.

Between May 1988 and May 1989 a total of 20,900 more jobs were added to Maryland's Washington metropolitan area. Manufacturing absorbed 1,100, and nonmanufacturing, 19,800. All industry divisions rose, with the exception of mining and wholesale trade, both of which dropped. Some notable nonmanufacturing gains were observed in transportation other than railroad, and general merchandise stores. Positive manufacturing trends were most evident in printing/publishing and electric/electronics equipment.

The June establishment survey reported a net increase of 1,100 jobs over the month, as industry performance varied significantly. Manufacturers lost 100 positions, all in durable goods, as nondurables were unchanged. Nonmanufacturing trends ranged from an additional 2,000 more jobs in services to a loss of 3,800 in government. Gains in federal government were eclipsed by education-related losses in state and local governments. Advancing industries included: construction (+400), transportation, communication, and public utilities (+200), wholesale trade (+200), retail trade (+1,400), and finance, insurance, and real estate (+800). Mining did not change.

Since last June a total of 20,900 new jobs have been created by the Washington area economy. An estimated 800 of them were in manufacturing, evenly divided between durable and nondurable goods producers. Another 20,800 were spread throughout nonmanufacturers. Local government added the most new jobs, followed by retail trade and services.

WESTERN MARYLAND

The job market strengthened in western Maryland in May, as unemployment dropped 0.3 percentage points to 6.6 percent of the labor force. An estimated 262 fewer persons were unemployed than in April, while 1,093 more had jobs. The labor force increased by 813 to total 195,655. Within the region the number and rate of unemployment rose marginally in Allegany while declining in Garrett and Washington. Each county saw a rise in the number of employed residents. Although the area maintained the state's highest jobless rate, the improvement from last May's rate of 8.3 percent was significant.

June brought further good news to western Maryland's labor market as unemployment receded to 6.3 percent. The western region was the only area in Maryland to post a June decline. The labor force expanded by 1,499, with 1,645 more employed, and 146 fewer unemployed. Compared with June of last year, the number of employed was up, the number of unemployed down, and the rate of unemployment had backpeddled a considerable 1.2 percentage points.

The establishment survey for May recorded an over the month job increase of 900. Manufacturing (nondurable goods) declined by 100, while nonmanufacturing rose by 1,000. Construction topped all industry divisions with an addition of 500 more positions. Services and mining gained 200. Transportation, communication, and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate all reported no changes. Public employment advanced by 300, with state and local government gaining, as federal employment was static.

May's payroll employment total of 90,900 represented a net increase since last May of 1,000 jobs. Manufacturers of both durables and nondurables lost a total of 600 workers, while nonmanufacturing concerns advanced by 1,600.

In June nonfarm employment rose by 300. Manufacturing was flat, as gains by nondurable goods makers were eliminated by an equal loss among producers of durables. Transportation equipment manufacturers were primarily responsible for the decline. Nonmanufacturing trends varied. Services increased by 200. Construction, wholesale and retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate each added 100 more employees. Transportation, communication, and public utilities were unchanged over the month. Government lost 200 jobs, all in the local sector, as public education employment was reduced for the summer.

From June 1988 to June 1989 western Maryland's nonagricultural jobs grew by 600. A total of 600 jobs were lost in manufacturing--200 in durable goods and 400 in nondurable goods. Declines in apparel/textiles production was one factor in the loss. Nonmanufacturers rose by 1,200, with expansion in all industry divisions except transportation, communication, and public utilities, which declined. The transportation component was a weak area.

BALANCE OF STATE

Unemployment receded in the balance of state area in May, as the number of jobless was reduced by 923, and the unemployment rate slipped from 5.3 percent to 4.9 percent. An additional 2,509 persons joined the ranks of the employed as the labor force rose to 203,977. Individual county trends varied, with some reporting an increase in unemployment and others, a decline. The area's overall improvement can be attributed to seasonal expansions and recalls in the food processing industry. Since last May, resident employment has risen, unemployment declined, and the unemployment rate has fallen from 6.3 percent.

June displayed a marked increase in job market activity in the balance of state region. Another 10,052 residents joined the labor force, adding 8,704 more to the employed component, and 1,348 more to the unemployed. Joblessness rose to 5.3 percent, with divergent trends among the counties. Higher unemployment in Dorchester and Somerset Counties was primarily due to the occurrence of three temporary layoffs in food processing, two of which were vacation shutdowns. Somerset posted the state's highest jobless rate for both May and June. Last June, regional unemployment was slightly higher.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose 2,900 in the balance of state area in May. Manufacturing increased by 200, all in nondurable goods, as food processors expanded. Nonmanufacturers added 2,700 more jobs. The top gainer was wholesale and retail trade with 1,400 more positions. Services/mining was up 700; finance, insurance, and real estate gained 200; and construction added 100. Transportation, communication, and public utilities was reduced by 100, as transportation (other than railroads) dropped. Total government rose by 400, with growth recorded in both federal and local employment, as state jobs declined.

Between May 1988 and May 1989 at place employment expanded by 1,100. Manufacturers accounted for 600 of the new jobs, most notably in food processing. Nonmanufacturers netted 500 more positions, with widely varying trends among the different industry divisions. Construction, wholesale and retail trade, and transportation, communication, and public utilities all declined, while the remaining divisions gained employment.

June's establishment survey registered further growth in the balance of state economy, as 4,600 more jobs were created. Manufacturers of durable goods lost 100 jobs, while producers of nondurables added 700. Of note was a sizable gain in food processing. Nonmanufacturers increased their payrolls by 4,000 workers. Half (2,000) of the new jobs were in the trade alone. Services/mining expanded by 1,600, construction by 500, finance, insurance, and real estate by 300, and transportation, communication, and public utilities by 100. Government employment was reduced by 500, as slight gains in federal and local governments were negated by a considerable drop in state jobs.

Comparing this June with last, a rather stagnant local economy emerges. Over the year, nonfarm employment declined by 100 overall, with mixed signals from different industries. Manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, and transportation, communication, and public utilities all experienced losses, while services/mining, finance, insurance, and real estate, and government all increased. A possible factor may be this year's unusually wet weather which put a damper on the seafood industry and could be hampering the tourist economy as well.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
JUNE 1989

Major Industry Group	June 1989	May 1989	April 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1136.3	1130.5	1123.8
Manufacturing	130.2	129.6	129.9
Durable Goods	73.4	73.0	73.1
Nondurable Goods	56.8	56.6	56.8
Nonmanufacturing	1006.1	1000.9	993.9
Mining	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction	77.4	76.3	75.3
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	56.0	55.6	55.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	278.4	276.5	273.9
Wholesale Trade	68.1	67.3	67.1
Retail Trade	210.3	209.2	206.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	78.2	77.4	77.3
Services	305.2	302.6	300.9
Total Government	210.6	212.2	211.0
Federal	53.2	53.1	53.3
State	65.7	66.0	65.9
Local	91.7	93.1	91.8

* The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Additional industry detail available upon request.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MARYLAND PORTION D.C. SUBURBS
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
JUNE 1989

Major Industry Group	June 1989	May 1989	April 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	768.8	767.7	763.1
Manufacturing	36.6	36.7	36.4
Durable Goods	18.4	18.5	18.4
Nondurable Goods	18.2	18.2	- 18.0
Nonmanufacturing	732.2	731.0	726.7
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	69.1	68.7	67.9
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	28.2	28.0	27.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	204.9	203.3	202.0
Wholesale Trade	36.6	36.4	36.2
Retail Trade	168.3	166.9	165.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	45.4	44.6	44.6
Services	224.4	222.4	221.3
Total Government	159.7	163.5	162.8
Federal	71.5	70.7	70.5
State	18.5	20.4	20.6
Local	69.7	72.4	71.7

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WESTERN MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
JUNE 1989

Major Industry Group	June 1989	May 1989	April 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	91.2	90.9	90.0
Manufacturing	15.4	15.4	15.5
Durable Goods	7.4	7.5	7.5
Nondurable Goods	8.0	7.9	8.0
Nonmanufacturing	75.8	75.5	74.5
Mining	-	-	-
Construction	6.6	6.5	6.0
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	25.6	25.5	25.5
Wholesale Trade	-	-	-
Retail Trade	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3.4	3.3	3.3
Services**	20.1	19.9	19.7
Total Government	15.0	15.2	14.9
Federal	1.9	1.9	1.9
State	5.0	5.0	4.8
Local	8.1	8.3	8.2

* The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Includes mining.

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BALANCE OF STATE
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
JUNE 1989

Major Industry Group	June 1989	May 1989	April 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	143.5	138.9	136.0
Manufacturing	24.4	23.8	23.6
Durable Goods	9.6	9.7	9.7
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.1	13.9
Nonmanufacturing	119.1	115.1	112.4
Mining	-	-	-
Construction	10.7	10.2	10.1
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	7.6	7.5	7.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	37.4	35.4	34.0
Wholesale Trade	-	-	-
Retail Trade	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5.4	5.1	4.9
Services**	33.3	31.7	31.0
Total Government	24.7	25.2	24.8
Federal	6.8	6.7	6.6
State	4.3	5.0	5.1
Local	13.6	13.5	13.1

* The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Includes mining.

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MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

MAY, 1989

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY	APRIL*	MAY	APRIL*	MAY	APRIL*	MAY	APRIL*	MAY' 88
MARYLAND	2,509,868	2,497,254	2,414,958	2,403,071	94,910	94,183	3.8	3.8	4.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,200,365	1,193,593	1,150,338	1,144,172	50,027	49,471	4.2	4.1	5.1
BALTIMORE CITY	345,321	343,303	322,416	320,673	22,905	22,630	6.6	6.6	8.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	215,051	213,773	208,979	207,850	6,072	5,923	2.8	2.8	3.5
BALTIMORE	389,217	387,215	375,178	373,150	14,039	14,065	3.6	3.6	4.6
CARROLL	62,341	61,992	60,663	60,335	1,678	1,657	2.7	2.7	2.8
HARTFORD	81,085	80,593	78,146	77,723	2,939	2,870	3.6	3.6	4.5
HOWARD	91,806	91,749	89,796	89,310	2,010	1,939	2.2	2.1	2.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	15,545	15,467	15,161	15,079	384	388	2.5	2.5	4.7
D. C. AREA	1,000,477	996,448	972,043	969,756	28,434	26,692	2.8	2.7	3.4
CALVERT	23,359	23,182	22,393	22,340	966	842	4.1	3.6	4.9
CHARLES	48,102	47,889	46,791	46,681	1,311	1,208	2.7	2.5	3.3
FREDERICK	77,188	76,855	75,097	74,921	2,091	1,934	2.7	2.5	3.2
MONTGOMERY	428,186	426,519	418,095	417,112	10,091	9,407	2.4	2.2	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	423,642	422,004	409,667	408,703	13,975	13,301	3.3	3.2	4.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	105,053	104,824	98,294	97,527	6,759	7,197	6.4	6.9	8.3
ALLEGANY	33,105	32,803	30,431	30,135	2,674	2,668	8.1	8.1	9.6
GARRETT	12,939	12,732	11,953	11,654	986	1,078	7.6	8.5	9.4
WASHINGTON	59,009	59,289	55,910	55,838	3,099	3,451	5.3	5.8	7.3
BALANCE OF STATE	203,971	202,391	194,282	191,568	9,689	10,823	4.8	5.3	6.3
CAROLINE	14,051	13,767	13,439	13,211	612	556	4.4	4.0	5.6
CECIL	34,611	34,492	32,997	32,966	1,614	1,526	4.7	4.4	5.9
DORCHESTER	17,100	17,428	16,160	16,199	940	1,229	5.5	7.1	8.7
KENT	9,210	9,195	8,937	8,857	273	338	3.0	3.7	7.7
ST. MARY'S	38,197	38,249	36,535	36,572	1,662	1,677	4.4	4.4	5.1
SOMERSET	11,827	11,893	10,836	10,228	991	1,665	8.4	14.0	11.9
TALBOT	16,720	16,741	16,016	16,284	704	457	4.2	2.7	5.3
WICOMICO	40,182	40,619	38,165	38,467	2,017	2,152	5.0	5.3	5.8
WORCESTER	22,073	20,007	21,197	18,784	876	1,223	4.0	6.1	5.5
¹ UNITED STATES	123,196,000	122,576,000	117,039,000	116,347,000	6,156,000	6,229,000	5.0	5.1	5.4

*Estimates for the state are revised.

¹

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JUNE, 1989

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE' 88
MARYLAND	2,566,639	2,503,148	2,455,601	2,405,920	111,038	97,228	4.3	3.9	4.6
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,222,993	1,195,735	1,164,860	1,144,483	58,133	51,252	4.8	4.3	5.2
BALTIMORE CITY	352,357	344,245	326,486	320,774	25,871	23,471	7.3	6.8	8.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	218,850	214,172	211,617	207,915	7,233	6,257	3.3	2.9	3.5
BALTIMORE	396,690	387,617	379,914	373,268	16,776	14,349	4.2	3.7	4.7
CARROLL	63,242	62,076	61,429	60,355	1,813	1,721	2.9	2.8	3.0
HARFORD	82,721	80,754	79,132	77,748	3,589	3,006	4.3	3.7	4.5
HOWARD	93,319	91,397	90,929	89,339	2,390	2,058	2.6	2.3	2.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	15,815	15,474	15,353	15,084	462	390	2.9	2.5	3.8
D. C. AREA	1,022,461	997,783	987,594	968,642	34,867	29,141	3.4	2.9	3.4
CALVERT	23,759	23,307	22,751	22,315	1,008	992	4.2	4.3	5.0
CHARLES	49,046	47,982	47,539	46,627	1,507	1,355	3.1	2.8	3.3
FREDERICK	78,704	76,995	76,299	74,835	2,405	2,160	3.1	2.8	3.0
MONTGOMERY	437,237	426,941	424,784	416,632	12,453	10,309	2.8	2.4	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	433,715	422,559	416,221	408,233	17,494	14,326	4.0	3.4	3.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	107,154	105,655	100,365	98,720	6,789	6,935	6.3	6.6	7.5
ALLEGANY	33,556	33,266	30,630	30,530	2,926	2,736	8.7	8.2	9.4
GARRETT	13,511	13,015	12,432	12,010	1,079	1,005	8.0	7.7	9.5
WASHINGTON	60,087	59,374	57,303	56,180	2,784	3,194	4.6	5.4	6.0
BALANCE OF STATE	214,029	203,977	202,781	194,077	11,248	9,900	5.3	4.9	5.5
CAROLINE	14,437	14,051	13,851	13,429	586	622	4.1	4.4	4.5
CECIL	35,939	34,508	33,672	32,879	2,267	1,629	6.3	4.7	6.0
DORCHESTER	17,791	17,116	16,531	16,155	1,260	961	7.1	5.6	8.6
KENT	9,338	9,205	8,991	8,930	347	275	3.7	3.0	3.8
ST. MARY'S	39,078	38,198	37,207	36,493	1,871	1,705	4.8	4.5	4.9
SOMERSET	12,474	11,871	11,303	10,859	1,171	1,012	9.4	8.5	8.6
TALBOT	16,948	16,726	16,312	16,000	636	726	3.8	4.3	4.5
WICOMICO	41,305	40,220	38,944	38,150	2,361	2,070	5.7	5.1	5.8
WORCESTER	26,719	22,082	25,970	21,182	749	900	2.8	4.1	3.5
¹ UNITED STATES	125,569,000	123,196,000	118,719,000	117,039,000	6,850,000	6,156,000	5.5	5.0	5.5

*Estimates for the state are revised.

¹

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

 **Maryland**
Department of Economic &
Employment Development
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201



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